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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 27, 1926

GERMAN LABOR MOVEMENT  
SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH  
FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS  
LABOR DAY COMMITTEE  
WAGES AND PRODUCTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1926

No. 30

## German Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood.

### I. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND.

To understand the development of the labor movement in any country it is necessary to have some idea of the general economic conditions in that country and of its system of government. No one, for example, can understand the labor movement in the United States who is not acquainted with the fact that until very recently there was a great deal of free or cheap land in this country on which city workers who were dissatisfied with their lot might settle. This situation encouraged American workers to think that each could make his own way for himself as an individual and retarded the development of the sentiment of solidarity which is necessary for building a strong trade union movement.

In the same way the structure of our government has had an important influence, for example, on the efforts of independent political actions. In a country like England where the judiciary is not independent of the legislature and where the legislature directly controls the executive branch of the government, labor can exercise an appreciable amount of influence on the government as soon as it elects even a few people to the House of Commons. In this country where the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the government are separated from each other, extremely little can be accomplished unless a single party controls all three branches and to achieve this is an extremely difficult feat.

#### The Turning Point.

So far as the economic development of Germany before the Great War is concerned the one point to remember is that Germany was very late in entering on her industrial development, but that once she set out on the path of industrialism she moved at a tremendously rapid pace. The turning point is the year 1870. Before that Germany was a backward, divided, agricultural nation. Shortly after that she is one of the world's great modern powers. What explains this dramatic change?

The explanation is partly in the field of history and partly in the field of technical invention. Before 1870 Germany had coal in the Ruhr, for example, but no iron resources near at hand. In 1870-1871, however, the famous Franco-Prussian war was fought in which Germany under Bismark administered a terrific defeat to France, under the leadership of the ludicrous Napoleon III. As part of the spoils of war Germany took Alsace-Lorraine. Lorraine in particular had extensive iron resources.

At that the iron of Lorraine would not have enabled Germany to build up a big iron and steel industry but for the fact that in the period between 1855 and 1875 a number of inventions such as the Bessemer invention and the Siemens-Martin open hearth process, made it possible to remove phosphorus from pig iron and so to utilize for commercial purposes iron ore such as that of Lorraine, which contained a much greater proportion of phosphorus than, for example, British or American ore. Thus by means of these inventions and of her grab of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany was in possession of vast stores of coal and iron and had the "makings" of big modern industry.

### Rise of Unions.

As a result of this in a few brief years following 1870 millions of German workers were drawn into immense industrial establishments. They could not possibly cherish any delusions about the individual worker getting fair conditions from the individual employer. It was obvious that only by organized action could anything be accomplished in the new situation. The propaganda of trade unionism consequently won the allegiance of thousands of workers. Overnight almost, powerful organizations were created and a country where up to 1870 there was practically no movement at all had in the 20 years before the Great War perhaps the most numerous, the best co-ordinated and the most aggressive labor movement in the world. At the outset of the war there were already nearly 3,000,000 members in the various German trade unions.

So far as the government is concerned, as is well known, Germany was before the war a practically absolute monarchy; kaiserism prevailed. There was a Parliament, the lower branch of which was known as the Reichstag, but a complicated voting system was in operation, so arranged that a comparatively small number of large aristocratic land owners in Prussia had more representatives in the Parliament than the masses of workers in the great cities. There was a prime minister and a cabinet, but they were not, as in England, responsible to the Parliament, the representatives of the people, but to the kaiser only. For a period of 12 years, from 1878 to 1890, the government under Bismark engaged in ruthless persecution of the trade unions. Meetings were prohibited, officers and active workers were thrown into jail, almost all trade union activity was illegal. All this had a profound effect on the development of political action on the part of the German workers. Under these conditions there was obviously no hope for anything in the nature of a liberal party. It was only by organizing a party of their own that the German workers could expect to make any headway against such a bitterly hostile government. Hence the rise of the labor party of Germany, officially known as the Social Democratic Party. Just before the outbreak of the Great War this party had 110 representatives in the Reichstag, a considerably larger number than any other political party. In the last election before the war 4,250,000 votes were cast for the candidates of the party. There is a fairly well grounded suspicion that one of the reasons why the kaiser and other rulers of Germany permitted the Great War to come when they did was that they wanted to divert the minds of the masses of the people and to prevent a clear-cut and complete victory for the labor forces which had become so powerful on both the trade union and political field.

A woman lay very ill. Having brought up a clever orphan girl, the sick woman called the orphan to her and said:

"I shall soon leave my little children motherless. They know you and love you, and after I am gone I want you and my husband to marry."

The young woman, bursting into tears, said: "We were just talking about that."

The wife recovered.

### EDUCATION—BARREN OR CREATIVE?

Dr. Mollie Carroll, the author of "Labor and Politics," and head of the Department of Economics of Goucher College, Baltimore, has written a brilliant article in the current issue of the American Federationist on "The Right of the Worker to Education." She suggests that instead of the old classifications of education as "technical" and "cultural," we subject any particular type of education to the test of whether it is barren or creative. This would provide some objective measurement which was more vital than the static terms of "cultural" and "technical." Both technic and indigenous culture are needed. "To educate today," says Miss Carroll, "is not only to help the student to make his own the culture of the past but to interpret and to help him to create the culture that grows out of today's living. The job, human relationships, the growing control of nature, the political, economic and social situations and crises that arise, these are the raw stuff of education. Viewed in this light, education is not a passive thing. It is not something done for or handed over to one ready-made. Nor is it just a laborious massing of data. It is dynamic, creative, aggressive. There must, of course, be much of receptivity, of open-mindedness; but an educated person is not a mere repository for the ideas of others. There must be much laborious collecting of facts and skill, for intellectual effort involves much hard work. But we are not lazy. However, a person may be a walking encyclopedia, a veritable ant for industry in gathering details, or a wizard in his field, and not be truly educated. Nor is that justly prized quality of originality alone the criterion of education. The person who a few years ago independently worked out the Euclidean theories of mathematics undoubtedly had creative ability; but Euclid had the start over him of twenty-two centuries. Many people use creative ability to find out things so often discovered before that flavor of newness is gone. They have for the most part wasted energy that could with a little direction have been turned into productive channels. Education needs all of these qualities, receptivity, skill, tireless energy in amassing knowledge, creative ability. And yet it is something more. Education might be termed individual and creative reaction to the world about us and to daily living."

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## SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,

Professor of Economics, Yale University.

## 8. THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY.

We have now seen what money is and is not, and how closely deposit currency is related to actual money. We have also seen that the dollar—which is the unit of our money and deposit currency—is 23.22 grains of pure gold.

But we are not really very well acquainted with money until we know more about its purchasing power. In this Short Story the meaning of the "purchasing power of a dollar," in other words "a dollar's worth," will be explained.

Since money is simply to buy things with, at bottom a dollar, or a unit of money, is not so much what a dollar weighs as what a dollar will buy. We don't really care very much whether a dollar is a twentieth of an ounce of gold—as it is very nearly—or a tenth, or a fortieth of an ounce. What we really do care about is how much food, clothing, shelter, and other goods a dollar will buy.

When a dollar will not buy very much—"will not go very far"—we complain of a "high cost-of-living." The higher the "cost-of-living," or the "general level of prices," or the "scale of prices," the lower is the dollar's worth.

The scale of prices today is on the average about double that of 1899.

The dollar of today is worth about two-thirds of the "pre-war dollar" of 1913; or, putting it the other way around, the present scale of prices is about three halves of the 1913 prices. In still other words, prices today average 50 per cent higher than in 1913.

But what do we mean by "average"? Can we tell precisely the rise and fall of the dollar—i. e. the fall and rise of the price level? Is the highness of the high cost-of-living capable of measurement?

Yes; by means of an "index number." Of course, if all prices rose or fell in exactly the same ratio, if for instance, the price of everything were today just about double what it was in 1899, there could be no doubt that the dollar today would be just half that of 1899.

But if coffee has more than doubled in price, while steel has less than doubled, and if, likewise, hundreds of other articles had dispersed widely in their price changes since 1899, we must strike some sort of an average.

There are various ways of doing this, but all the good ways—those worth considering—agree closely with each other.

One of the best ways is this: Imagine a great ship, a sort of Noah's Ark, with a cargo consisting not of every kind of animal but of every kind of commodity. And imagine that the amount of each commodity in the cargo corresponds to the amount of that commodity actually marketed in the United States in a certain representative year.

This imaginary fixed cargo, or bill of goods, taken as a whole, is worth different amounts of money at different times, as the prices of the various commodities in the cargo change. The value of this imaginary cargo in 1926 relative to its value in 1913 is the index number. Thus, if its value was \$100,000,000,000 in 1913 and its value today is \$150,000,000,000 we call 150 the

index number for 1926 relative to 1913 taken as 100. The 100 billionth part of this representative cargo of all goods cost \$1.00 in 1913 and \$1.50 in 1926.

My own weekly Index Number published in the newspapers each Monday is of this "cargo" kind. It supposes the cargo to contain two hundred and two varieties of commodities in the proportions in which, according to the census, these commodities actually enter into our country's trade, e. g. four billion pounds of raw cotton, one hundred and thirty million hundred weight of live beef steers, four hundred million barrels of crude petroleum, three hundred million tons of bituminous coal, seven hundred million bushels of wheat, one billion dozen eggs, one billion gallons of gasoline, one hundred million pounds of cheese, etc. Such a huge cargo of two hundred and two varieties of goods is very representative of our annual commerce.

My index number is published in two ways, (1) so as to express the price level, and (2) so as to express its reciprocal, the purchasing power of a dollar. For instance, last week (ending August 6, 1926) the index number of the price level was 147.7 and the purchasing power of the dollar was 67.7 pre-war cents. That is, the dollar last week would buy, on the average, what 67.7 cents would buy in 1913.

By means of index numbers we may trace the changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Thus, in 1860, before the Civil War, the dollar was worth about what it was in 1913 before the World War. So we may call this dollar the "pre-war dollar," which ever war is meant. By 1865, however, the greenback inflation reduced the purchasing power of the dollar to 40 pre-war cents. Then it increased in value for a generation until in 1896 was worth 152 pre-war cents, the highest it ever reached. The lucky possessor of a 100 dollar bill in those days could buy nearly four times as much with it as in 1865—or as in 1920 (for then, too, the dollar reached 40 pre-war cents). Continuing to fluctuate, its purchasing power had risen by January, 1922, to 72 pre-war cents, while by April, 1923, it had sunk again to 59.9. By June, 1924, it had risen to 69.9, falling to 61.5 in February, 1925.

Evidently our dollar, while never as unstable

as the German mark, and today much more stable than in war time, is nevertheless, far from a really stable standard of value. When we remember that every other unit in commerce, such as the yard, pound, kilowatt, has long since been standardized it is remarkable that we have a stone-age dollar, a dollar with a fixed amount of gold in it but not a fixed amount of purchasing power.

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(Former Asst. United States Attorney)

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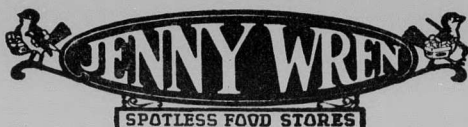
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The hosts of Organized Labor throughout California are grateful to Senator Samuel M. Shortridge for his work in their behalf during his term in the Senate. They will turn out en masse at the polls next Tuesday, August 31st, to vote solidly for him.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has certified Senator Shortridge's voting record in Congress as favorable on:

1. Immigration Restriction Bill (Japanese Exclusion Act).
2. Postal Employees' Wage Increase.
3. Child Labor Amendment.
4. Workmen's Compensation Act.
5. Abolishment of Railroad Labor Board and Providing for Collective Bargaining.

He voted against labor's recommendations only on the tax sales measure.

### LABOR ALWAYS STANDS BY ITS FRIENDS

Senator Shortridge deserves the solid support of Organized Labor. Let us show our gratitude by voting for him August 31st.

This space paid for by the Shortridge-for-Senator Labor Club

HARRY MILTON, President

THOMAS DOYLE, Secretary

## FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS.

## A Study in Human Relations in the Labor Movement.

By A. J. Muste  
Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood.

## WHY THE OPPOSITION IS LIKE THAT.

Oppositions do not create crises, they are created by them. As we have argued, a serious crisis arises in a trade union when the industry is passing through a period of depression and transition and when the masses of the membership are suffering from plain, ugly, every-day evils such as unemployment, wage cuts, or tyrannical treatment in the shop, against which the union for the moment fails to protect them. But while the problem is thus fundamentally an economic one the crisis takes the form of a struggle for control on the part of two groups, the machine and the opposition. The opposition, it is of the utmost importance to bear in mind, is not the rank-and-file but a rival group of leaders. Democratic measures advocated by the opposition are either for the sake of dissolving the machine by decentralization of control or else mere campaign talk. One of the decidedly humorous aspects of the present conflict in several unions is furnished by the heart-rending appeals on behalf of the ordinary member by elements whose fundamental and often announced political tactic is dictatorship. We have an extremely interesting sidelight also on group psychology in the fact that the masses nevertheless frequently follow the advocates of dictatorship, partly no doubt because they despair, rightly or wrongly, of getting results in the way of employment, higher wages, etc., from the group in power, but partly also because human beings will as a matter of fact feel kindly disposed toward those who ask their support and flatter them, however interested their motives, and the opposition of course realizes that it can unseat the leaders only with the help of the rank-and-file. In other words, the difference between rights and lefts is not usually in that one really seeks to rob the rank-and-file of power but in that the former have forgotten that the mass requires to be manipulated and the latter have not.

Now it is obvious that oppositions, minorities, left wing groups, have often been the bearers of progress. In organizations and movements of all sorts situations have repeatedly arisen, as all readily enough admit, when the smoke of battle has rolled away and something like an objective appraisal becomes possible, where the only salvation lay in "a few good funerals," literally or figuratively, that is in scrapping the worn-out machine, putting in a new leadership, and adopting radically new tactics. The heroes mankind now worships were nearly all, in their lifetime, leaders of such opposition movements, and the same misunderstanding, vilification and persecution were meted out to them as are meted out to minorities today. The opposition always works hard, fights heroically, sacrifices enormously, and is much oftener right than—well, than the powers that be can possibly foretell.

On the other hand, minorities are always more cocksure than the facts warrant and never quite so noble as they themselves think.

The radical group in the union may be wrong and the machine may be right on an important issue. Just here is perhaps a good place to emphasize that the group constituting the opposition is usually composed of younger people. Now youth, as is well known to all older and wiser heads, is always a nuisance. Younger people are vigorous, aggressive, sure of themselves, very serious about themselves as a rule. They always want secretly or openly to displace their elders. That means, of course, that they must criticize the way their

elders are running things. God knows the elders are usually most obliging and make this part of youth's task delightfully easy. But young people will not refrain from finding fault simply because there is not any serious fault to be found, for this would mean accepting a passive and subordinate role which it is not in the nature of vigorous youth to do.

Now, every so often in the development of a trade union or any other social movement, a crisis requiring fresh leadership develops, some rebellious youngsters are on hand to take advantage of it, they become therefore the fathers or saviors of the movement, whom future generations reverence and idolize. Five or ten years later, however, there is a fresh group of youngsters in the movement, just as capable doubtless, just as devoted to the cause, and just as rebellious and self-assertive. But now there is no serious crisis in the movement; it really can dispense with the revolution.

For all this, as already indicated, the youngsters will not refrain from attempting to "revolute" and set things straight. Only this time they will go down in history for their trouble-making as plain trouble-makers and not as daring innovators, social pioneers, saviors of mankind. I have no doubt that so far as the labor movement in particular is concerned there is here a source of terrific waste to which attention must be given. Trade union leaders have given far too little attention to the problem of constructively utilizing the energies of younger people in the movement; sometimes the neglect is so extreme that younger people cease from all activity or even fail to enter the unions. On the other hand, youth also misdirects and so wastes a good deal of its energy.

However that may be, it will bear remembering that minorities are not always right and that martyrs have died for bad causes as well as good. To take one or two instances from American trade union history: No considerable number of trade unionists, conservative or radical, would now argue that refusing to make agreements with employers is sound trade union policy, yet that is one of the principles for which the left wingers in the movement fought during the years when I. W. W. influence was strong. The left wingers of today were a few years ago pursuing the tactics of breaking up reactionary unions and encouraging dual unionism, now they eschew that policy and favor boring from within. Now, even if it were

proved that in a general way the earlier tactic is appropriate to conditions then existing and the latter tactic is appropriate to present circumstances, it will hardly be contended that in each union where controversy raged, the earlier tactic was abandoned for the latter at just the right moment. At some point some left wingers were probably in the wrong.

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tion in these controversial situations tends to err by overestimating the number and extent of the difficulties in the way of aggressive action, the lefts tend to underestimate the obstacles. As human nature and its institutions are at present constituted, blindness to difficulties and recklessness about consequences have on occasion survival value. If there were not some people thus endowed nothing would be done in certain crises. Blindness and recklessness are not, however, always saving virtues, as the opposition sometimes finds to its cost when it is in the saddle and must produce practical results. Every man will have his own opinion on this point, based much less on dispassionate observation and much more on temperamental bias or party affiliation than he thinks—my own opinion is that in a number of cases in recent years in view of all the elements in the situation, particularly the stage of our economic development and the psychology of the majority of American workers, the lefts have asked and sought the impossible.

Now a critical and importunate opposition in a union in times of prosperity is like a spur to a racing horse, not too pleasant but productive of great results. The same sort of an opposition in times of depression is like spurs driven into the flanks of a horse tied to the post, cruel and not calculated to make a better runner out of the horse when he is set free. And the American movement, what with open shop drives, business depression and the like, was for several years after 1920 in the position of a horse tied to the post.

Again, controversies are often needlessly complicated and embittered by the fact that the opposition usually espouses some radical philosophy or creed and insists that all who are to have a chance to function in the union shall profess the same creed, worship in the same church, render homage

to the same hierarchy. Controversy rages about fine points of doctrine which have little or no relevance to the industrial issues that are the important concern of the union. At least in some cases these philosophies have been European importations congenial to the countries from which our immigrant groups have come and perhaps fitted to the needs of those countries but not so congenial to American tradition and psychology nor so applicable to American needs. The stress of such philosophies has, accordingly, made the approach to American workers more difficult and has given to reactionaries in the labor movement as well as to foes without, a handle for attack upon insurgent groups of which advantage both fair and unfair has been taken.

As has already been pointed out, these radical philosophies are in the main rationalizations. A coherent and imposing philosophy is one of the chief forces that holds a group together emotionally; it performs the role of a religion. When, therefore, the situation clearly demands a group ready to go through thick and thin to clean house and achieve its goal the philosophy is justified, since without it the group would not have the religious fervor to go through. Where this is not the case the insistence on the philosophy leads to useless if not harmful irritation and confusion.

In this same connection mention should be made of general social or political issues which are often incorporated in the program of an insurgent group though they do not bear in any but a very remote fashion upon the legitimate trade union issues that are in controversy. Thus amalgamation of craft into industrial unions, recognition of Soviet Russia and affiliation of the American Federation of Labor to the Red International of Labor Unions will all figure in the program of a group, though the first is on an entirely different

footing from the other two as a living, pressing issue for the American trade union movement.

As is obvious to the social psychologist we have here again not objective and critical effort to deal with concrete situations but the need of a group to have rallying cries and fine sounding aims in order to rouse its own emotions and to keep itself sharply distinguished in its own eyes and those of the rank-and-file from the rival group. If the rights tend to be cool toward Russia the lefts must idealize her; if the rights tend always to ignore or dodge the amalgamation issue whether or not it be important in a given case, then the lefts must press for amalgamation and vice versa.

We are brought back repeatedly to the point we made at the opening of our section, namely that the opposition is a rival group of leaders that organize a party in order to place themselves in power. The opposition may be necessary and it may on the main point at issue be right. For all that, it is struggling for power and it will tend to act as parties seeking power always act. It will exaggerate its own virtues and its opponent's vices. It will be unscrupulous. Its ethics will be the ethics of war. It will identify its own success with the general good. It will use the end to justify the means. It will come to love power for its own sake and when it has gained power it will hold on to it with main force.

In conclusion we must ask the question: "What can be done about it?"

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1926

Those people who are worrying that the nation's stock of raw materials will be depleted in the future need worry no more—chemistry will solve their troubles. It will also lessen wars because nations will no longer fight for raw materials. Whether it be the supply of gasoline, rubber, coal, lumber or other commodities that are now considered essential to a nation's life, the chemist will find substitutes. This message was sent to a worrying world by leading scientists at the Institute of Politics. These wizards said that chemists will harness the inexhaustible energy of the atom to do the world's work, instead of coal. "Many wars in the past have been waged between nations for the possession of land, and the land was commonly wanted because it produced certain raw materials that seemed absolutely necessary," said Dr. John E. Teeple, pioneer in western potash development.

The Magazine of Wall Street fears record profits of large corporations "are giving ammunition to agitation for a revision of wages upward." This financial authority assures its readers that while no one expects a "downward revision" of wages, "it seems difficult to believe that the economic condition of the country will permit higher wages." The record profits are referred to as "very satisfactory earnings," because of mass production at a small profit per unit that does not hold good for the rank and file of business men. Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, an official of a Cleveland financial house and considered an economic authority, says there are indications of new records being made in freight car loadings, building construction, steel output, automobile production, bank clearings and electric power consumption. He further says that it is probable that the countrywide volume of industrial and transportation profits will be larger this year than ever before. "In the past quarter of a century in this country," he said, "periods of business prosperity have terminated and given way to decline and depression, with advancing prices, commodity speculation, competition for labor, car shortages on the railroads, overproduction by industries and credit stringency. No such disquieting symptoms are now appearing."

## Wages and Production

Published by this newspaper and others affiliated with the International Labor News Service as counsel and warning to management and employers at the crest of the wave.

All production records for the United States were broken for the year ending June 30, the Federal Reserve Board reports officially. International Labor News Service has been furnishing and this newspaper has been publishing reports compiled by its own representatives on the industrial situation which the Federal Reserve Board now confirms. Production is overwhelmingly abundant!

Building, petroleum, iron and steel and automobiles led "the big parade" of industry—all basic things in our modern lives. Upon these foundations of necessity there arose an over-spilling cornucopia of luxuries and semi-luxuries.

What this situation proves beyond dispute, beyond semblance of question, beyond even the smallest quibble, is that during this past full year of record-breaking production, American industry has been able to pay the highest wages, give the best conditions and operate on the fewest working hours of any year in American history!

That is the other side of the picture. That is what it is important to know.

American workers produce more in the aggregate and more per worker than is produced in any other country on earth. They are consequently entitled to the highest wage and the best conditions found anywhere.

If any effort is made to withhold any part of the wages due as a result of this tremendous super-production it can result only in an ultimate crash—a piling back upon itself of an accumulated, unmarketable surplus of commodities.

That is why it is an industrial necessity for high wages to accompany high production—for the highest wages in history to go hand in hand with the highest production in history.

This does not mean mad, crazy demands for impossible wages, but it does mean a proper balance between production and wages. It is either that or an industrial calamity caused by the very fertility and profligacy of our miraculous industry.

This is the answer to the idiotic "open shop" movements, to the ossified employers who refuse union co-operation and who seek always to hark back to the "good old days" when sun-up to sun-down was the work day and a hovel the worker's home.

America, in the year just ended, has set fresh records for humanity, armed with power and machines. If there is any going backward it will be because there is not a proper balance between production and wages.

Upon management rests the responsibility for what the next year shall bring forth.

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

## WILL YOUR JACK FIT?

If your car is equipped with balloon tires it is a good plan to test the jack to see if it is low enough to go under the axle when the tire is deflated, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association.

## THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Whereas, The Crowell Publishing Company of Springfield, Ohio, refuses to employ union labor in the production of the following magazines: American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion and Collier's Weekly; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Women's Trade Union League that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Crowell Publishing Co., one to each affiliated organization with the request that they urge the members of their respective unions not to subscribe for any of the above magazines or periodicals until the unfair course of the Crowell Publishing Company is changed and union wage earners are employed in producing the above named magazines and periodicals; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the labor press and also a copy to the president of the International Typographical Union; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to this body be instructed to prepare similar resolutions to be presented to their local unions and urge their adoption and the carrying out of the provisions of this resolution.

## DAVIE ON LABOR DAY.

To the People of Oakland: Monday, September 6th, is Labor Day, on which the entire nation pays honor to labor, in recognition of what labor has meant to the progress of America.

Labor is the backbone of all progress and development. There is nothing more honorable, nor is there any factor in life which deserves greater respect than does honest labor.

In recognition of this year's anniversary of Labor Day the labor organizations of the Eastbay territory have planned an elaborate program for the entire day of September 6th, commencing with a mammoth parade at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon. For the first time in the history of the organized labor movement in the San Francisco Bay territory the labor organizations of San Francisco, our sister city across the bay, have transferred all of their activities and all of their plans for observation of the day to Oakland.

In recognition of the special efforts which are being made by our labor people in honor of the day it is requested that the office buildings and the business houses of our city decorate their places on Labor Day with our national colors, thus showing patriotism of themselves and their recognition of the patriotic efforts of organized labor.

The officials in charge of the celebration have planned a program which will occupy the day and which will terminate with a grand ball at the Municipal Auditorium and also at Idora Park, to which the general public is invited free of charge. Many thousands of our people are represented in the labor organizations and I know that all of our citizens will respond to the invitation of their friends in the labor movement to join with them in the program planned for the day, to view the parade in the morning in which more than 60,000 participants will take part, and to join with them in the dances to be held at night.

(Signed) JOHN L. DAVIE,  
Mayor of the City of Oakland.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Be careful to wash your face and hands thoroughly—I'm expecting your Auntie!"

"But suppose she doesn't come?"—The Passing Show (London).

"Does your wife care anything for baseball?"

"She never did until one day she learned they were going to play two games for one admission."

Lawyer—"Don't you think you are straining a point in your explanation?"

Witness—"Maybe I am, but you often have to strain things to make them clear."—Boston Transcript.

Patient (nervously)—"And will the operation be dangerous, Doctor?"

Doctor—"Nonsense! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for forty dollars."—Life.

In New York Municipal Justice Genung has ruled that a cloak manufacturer must pay his contribution to the unemployment fund maintained by employers and employees in this industry. The fund is administered by trustees appointed by both parties to the agreement. The money is distributed among unemployed workers in slack seasons. The manufacturer claimed that the agreement was illegal and that the fund was not licensed by the State Superintendent of Insurance. Justice Genung decided every point in favor of the fund.

"So your husband has taken up radio as a fad."

"No, as a frenzy."—Boston Transcript.

Dr. X, pending trial on a charge of immortality, has been suspended from his pastorate. He stoutly asserted his innocence of wrong-doing.—The Clarksville (Tenn.) Leaf-Chronicle.

Ben—Where's the boy who used to wave a red flag in front of a bull?

Eben—Oh, he's running a red roadster in front of express trains now.—Allston Recorder.

Mrs. Farmer (who takes summer boarders)—We have a speak-easy in the woodshed and a night club in the barn, and the hired girl takes a bath in the dining room twice a week. We want our New York guests to feel at home.—Life.

Albert Tompkins, director of music at Boise high school, had been earnestly explaining to pupils that an opera is presented in costume but that an oratorio is not given in costume, says the current issue of The Interpreter.

Next day, a pupil, asked to differentiate between an opera and an oratorio, wrote:

"An oratorio is given without any clothes on."—Boise Statesman.

Johnnie—Say, paw, I can't get these 'rithmetic examples. Teacher said somethin' about finding the common divisor.

Paw (in disgust)—Great Scott, haven't they found that thing yet? Why they were hunting for it when I was a boy.

A little girl was instructed by her teacher to write a composition on the human body and she wrote as follows: "The human body is divided into two parts—the upper and the lower. The lower half is split and we walk on the splits. The upper part is divided into three parts—the head, the thorax and the abdomen. The head contains the brains, if any; the thorax contains the heart and lungs, and the abdomen contains the VOWELS of which there are five—A. E. I. O. U. and W."

## THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The dear brethren keep at it. Their somber garb begooms the landscape and their bemoaning saddens the eventide. They cry unto heaven that mankind is a wicked mess and womankind an unholy thing. Woe is them, gosh, how much woe! Blessed be bigotry, for it maketh one satisfied with himself, though it maketh him hate all others. To be satisfied with oneself is blessed, then, in the eyes of the bigoted, and to look askance upon all others a sign of good judgment. So be it. The Pharisee was the progenitor of many who walk among us today, proud and haughty in their self-satisfied condition, treading lightly over the faces of other men and women, and even of little children whose sole misfortune is but to be the children of their parents. And the dear brethren keep at it.

\* \* \*

"Be as I am," is their intonation, rising and falling over the desert of imperfect humanity like a rhythmic flailing of the witches of other days at the hands of the righteous. "Be as I am," runs the intonation, piety dripping from each syllable, superiority in the cadence of each inflection. "Be as I am, for I am perfect and I know it and therefore it is so and none other is perfect. Woe is the world." Up and down they go, from Tennessee to California, from Texas to New York. It is a great evangelizing age in which we find ourselves. The converters are on every hand, trying to convert others and trying to convert each other. Heresy is the grand high crime which is by the pious set above all others. Not the truly pious, who are the salt of the earth and its most meek and lovable folk, but the blatantly, professionally pious, who are the bigots of our time.

\* \* \*

It is evil to seek the truth. It is evil to let the mind run free to seek that which is good, wherever it may be. It is evil to do this, to do that, to do anything whatsoever that produces joy and leads to life. Do we come to a time when there must be another grand contest with the witch burners? Must there again be a Salem to cleanse and make free? Who knows? What everyone knows is that the stark, gangling form of the bigot, the professional good man, pious above all human possibility, goes hither and yon among us, powerful, dominating, dictatorial, threatening upon the steps of our legislatures, ordering at the doors of our courts, beating upon our heads in our pursuits of pleasure, smirking at our clean romances, bludgeoning our educators, drawing down about human heads wherever possible the black mask of darkness and narrowness and fear and hatred. The dear brethren keep at it. Have they no sense of limitation? Do they never know how far is far enough?

From the pen of the warden of Manchester College, Oxford, and editor of the Hibbert Journal, there has come this impressive statement about the hope of adult education: "I have often thought, when pondering those dark and difficult questions (economic problems, political problems and even international problems), some of which are frankly insoluble by such knowledge as we now possess, that the solution of them will come from a quarter where none of us is now looking for it. It will break upon us like a thief in the night. Men will be crying 'lo, here,' and 'lo, there!' when suddenly the solution will come from somewhere else. Adult education is broadening the area out of which these unexpected solutions are likely to arise."

## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US. XI.

Pretenses to knowledge are not confined to "large" questions like the conduct of government, world disarmament, liquor prohibition, or world courts. Consider this incident:

One of the largest button manufacturers in the world and the head of one of the largest cotton and linen cloth concerns in the world held a conference in a lawyer's office, at the conclusion of which the button maker expressed a desire to buy a shirt. The three went to a local haberdasher.

"Shirt? Yes, sir. What size?" asked the obliging young salesman.

Information supplied by the prospective purchaser. Salesman drags out shirts. Button maker and cloth maker inspect. Neither satisfied.

"Here's another line—the finest we can buy," says the salesman, bringing out new samples, which are closely inspected.

"This is better quality," said the cloth maker.

"Yes, but the buttons—" suggested the button maker.

The salesman took up the shirt and began his jargon:

"This is the finest line of shirts we can buy—the best made in America, and as for the buttons—what's the matter with the buttons? The very finest pearl buttons obtainable in the market—no other would be put upon a shirt of that quality. Sewed on substantially, too. See how well they are sewed on. Note the fine workmanship in the buttonholes, too."

And so on, the merits of the shirt as a whole, the quality of the material, the perfection of workmanship, the expert skill in the design and cut. The button maker bought the shirt.

Later the lawyer asked the two great men to explain why they had bought the shirt when the cloth maker knew the material was not of the best quality and the button maker knew the buttons were somewhat inferior.

"Why, I wanted a shirt."

"Yes, but didn't the salesman persuade you," insisted the lawyer.

"Great God, no! You see, I'm used to that kind of chatter from salesmen. I used to teach my salesmen their line—taught them so well they believed it. Men who have real knowledge of their goods know their demerits, and this real knowledge prevents development of that persuasive certainty necessary in a successful salesman. Salesmanship is a separate and distinct fraud from manufacturing or the law.

"That fellow who sold me the shirt perhaps was never in a cotton mill, a shirt factory or a button factory; he probably doesn't know cotton from linen or glass from pearl or anything about the infinite details of shirt making. His job is to talk—to present to prospective buyers in a pleasant and convincing way the good points of his goods. If he actually knew the bad points he couldn't be convincing."

Picture this cloth maker and this button maker, who went to a lawyer because they knew enough to know they did not know the law. Picture the salesman, too—a good fellow, full of pretenses

to knowledge as he is of words—telling men who had devoted their lives to cloth and buttons (and knew their work) all about shirts. Isn't there a direct parallel between the chatter of the salesman presenting the good points of his goods and the political orator "selling himself" to the electorate?

Our knowledge is usually limited to one thing, one line, one trade, one profession. We seldom talk about the thing we know except to those who are in the same work; persons not in our work would not know what we were talking about. Besides, our work and our knowledge of that work seems so commonplace.

Ignorance is loquacious and cocksure. Ignorance is as broad as the universe and as all inclusive. Knowledge never disputes with knowledge because there is nothing in dispute. Knowledge seldom disputes with ignorance because it is useless. Ignorance always disputes with ignorance.

Goblins grow up and flourish in the vast realms of which we are in profound ignorance. There are no goblins in the things and matters of which we have complete knowledge. That's the reason the goblins have got us!

## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League, held Wednesday, August 4, 1926, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting called to order by President Matherson at 8:15 p. m.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Communications—From the Paste Makers' sending a list of union macaroni factories read, noted, and filed; secretary to send letter asking them to join the league. Minutes of Building Trades read, noted, and filed.

Officers and Committees Reports—Label Agent W. G. Desepte rendered a wonderful report of his work for the last two weeks. The League's meeting at Carpenters No. 483 was one of the best that has been held this year. Read the report of this meeting in Organized Labor and Labor Clarion. Moved and carried that the report of the label agent be concurred in.

Trustees reported favorable on the bills.

Reports of Unions—Waiters', business is good; will parade on Labor Day. Hatters, business is good; look for the label on felt hats. Lumbermen, business is fair. Millmen, business is fair. Elevator Constructors, business is good. Typographical No. 21, Collier's Weekly is still unfair. Cigarmakers', business is fair; look for the label on cigars. Grocery Clerks, business is fair; look for the monthly working button, color changes every month. Garment Cutters', business is fair. Ladies' Auxiliary, reported that they are making great headway in their campaign for more members; will meet the first and third Wednesdays of the month in the Labor Temple, room 315.

New Business—Moved, seconded, and carried that the matter of the League taking part in the Labor Day parade in Oakland be left in the hands of the agitation committee and report back at the next meeting.

Dues, \$32.00; agent fund, \$99.59; total, \$131.59. Disbursements from the general fund, \$35.00; from agent fund, \$114.20; total, \$149.20.

There being no further business to come before the League we adjourned at 9:45 p. m. to meet again on Wednesday evening, August 18, 1926.

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

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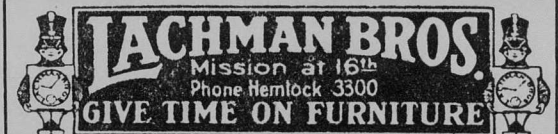
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Q.—Has any public school yet been named after Samuel Gompers?

A.—Yes. Chicago has named a school after the great labor leader. It is now under construction and will be completed in the early part of 1927.

Q.—Who is president of the Upholsterers' International Union and where are the union's headquarters?

A.—William Kohn is president. The headquarters are at 230 East 58th street, New York, N. Y.

Q.—What is the CROM?

A.—The Mexican Federation of Labor is popularly known as the CROM.

Q.—Have wages in the automobile industry increased in recent years?

A.—A survey of wages in the automobile industry in 1925, just completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, shows an average increase in wages of 10 per cent over 1922.

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor a library?

A.—Yes. It is in the Federation's building in Washington, D. C. Julian Pierce is the librarian.

**STRIKE LOSSES ARE MYTHICAL.**

Alleged losses because of the five-months' anthracite strike, that ended last spring, has been practically wiped out, according to figures published by the United States Bureau of Mines. Organized labor insists that industry is largely seasonal and that losses during strike times are mythical. The Bureau of Mines now states that since work in the anthracite region was resumed, production has been "unusually heavy." The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has shown that when a strike ends average production is quickly secured by intensive operation, and that this wipes out deficits strike-time economists revel in. These jugglers of figures base their estimates on an approximate annual employment of 300 days for a worker. They fail to consider that the nation's highly developed industrial machine makes it impossible to operate continuously for this period. They also ignore the excess number of mine workers that refutes the claim of continuous employment in this especial industry.

**INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.**

Written for International Labor News Service  
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

**BESSEMER STEEL.**

The story of Bessemer steel is one of the fascinating chronicles of the industrial world. It seems to have been one of those cases where two men working in different countries, each without knowledge of what the other was doing, reached the same conclusion about the same time. The United States Patent Office held Kelly to be the inventor, but the world gives the credit to Bessemer and the process is known as the Bessemer process.

Kelly was a maker of old-fashioned pots and kettles. It is related that one day he was sitting in front of his furnace and observed a point of incandescence where there was no charcoal—only the metal and the air. This led him to the conclusion that air alone would burn out the impurities from molten iron. He built a small tilting converter and after many experiments succeeded in getting the amount of air regulated, and poured from his converter the first Bessemer steel.

To go into a great building where there is a battery of Bessemer converters is to see more heat than Dante ever pictured. A converter is a huge egg swung "amidships" on trunions. The great egg of steel lined with fire brick has its top off. Some twenty tons of molten pig are poured into it, and then through some 200 little holes in the bottom powerful engines pumping in a stream of cold air. As the oxygen-laden air sweeps through the molten iron it touches the molten carbon and silicon, which constitute the impurities, and carries them away. Millions of red and white sparks fill the air. First the flame that pours forth is violet, then shades into orange, becomes a dazzling white, burning finally into a faint blue, which is a sign that all of the impurities are gone.

Then the blast ceases, the carbon that is necessary to replace the needed portions burnt out is added, the great brick and steel egg swings back into position, the carbon is mixed with the fervent liquid, and then the egg tips over on one side and out of the top flows the liquid steel into a great ladle. When it is swung back into position a man in colored glasses walks out over the converter and peers into the white-hot depths to see if the heat from the last charge has melted away any of the brick lining. If it has he hurls balls of putty-like clay down into the holes to stop them up. This done the egg swings back into place ready for another charge.

Since Kelly's old converter was first used, billions of dollars' worth of steel has flowed from the world's converters.

Note—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

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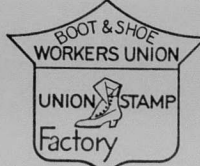
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General Secretary-Treasurer



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Members of the Call-Post chapel were greatly surprised when announcement was made that Myron R. Douglass had taken unto himself a life partner. Mr. Douglass and Miss Marion Hillis of El Cerito were united in marriage at the Hamilton M. E. Church Friday evening, August 20, at 7:15 o'clock. Bonnie L. Guinee was bridesmaid and Ralph Prentiss acted as best man. Frank Guinee, foreman of John Kitchen & Co., gave the bride away. Following the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the home of Mr. Guinee, where a sumptuous wedding supper was served. The newlyweds departed later for an extended tour, including Los Angeles, Colorado Springs and Zion National Park.

The Primo Press at 67 First street was almost entirely destroyed by fire, which originated in the pressroom about 7 a.m. Monday. The fire completely destroyed the pressroom equipment and a great amount of damage was done to the composing room.

R. H. Meschke and wife are back from a two weeks' vacation spent on their ranch near Hopland.

Andrew Odegaard, for many years a member of Seattle Typographical Union, is visiting in San Francisco and may decide to locate permanently.

Representative Philip Johnson spent last week in Modesto, where he secured an increase of \$4.00 per week for the printers in that city. The contract runs for a period of two years and now is \$51.00 and \$54.00.

"Kid" Ensworth of Los Angeles is renewing acquaintances in San Francisco this week.

Jas. H. Hamill and wife of Los Angeles motored to this city and are spending a week visiting friends in the Bay region. Mr. Hamill and President Stauffer were alley mates years ago in Oklahoma City.

Henry L. Corey of the Vancouver Province spent several days in San Francisco visiting friends during the past week. Mr. Corey is en route to the Colorado Springs convention, where he will represent his home union.

Paul Bauer and wife are leaving Sunday for a month's visit with friends and relatives in Kansas and other middle western points.

J. A. Stearn, for many years employed in Wichita, Kansas, but at present located at Long Beach, is spending several days in this city visiting Harry Young and other friends.

G. H. Foor, lately of the Examiner, has decided that Frisco will be more attractive and left for that port.—Los Angeles Citizen.

Unofficial reports have reached this city to the effect that through the efforts of President Lynch and Vice-President Hewson the Newspaper Publishers' Association of New York City has made an offer to No. 6 of a \$5.00 increase in wages; \$3.00 immediately and \$1.00 per year, which contemplates a three-year contract.

Chas. A. Derry, of the Call-Post chapel, has been appointed by President Stauffer to serve on the board of arbitration, which will endeavor to settle the scale of wages to be paid on the San Francisco newspapers. Since the formation of a board of arbitration ex-President Hollis and President Stauffer have been serving on this board, but since it has become a settled fact that the issues must be referred to a five-man board, President Stauffer has found it impossible to continue this work; hence the appointment of Mr. Derry. Both of these gentlemen are men of wide experience in scale negotiations, and we feel that the interests of the union are in the hands of two of No. 21's most capable men. With the undivided support of the membership we feel that they will be successful in "bringing home the bacon." They

are now engaged in attempting to select a fifth man to sit as judge of the board of arbitration.

#### Chronicle Notes.

It is rumored about the Chronicle chapel that "Doc" Harriman has sold to Al Overly an aristocratic Persian pussy kitten with mauve face, golden ears, trimmed with fawn-hued blotches and some tail. The price of the alleged sale was not stated, but those who claim to know say it is too much.

H. O. Wolcott has gone to Oakland for a steady situation.

Jesse Morse and Johnny Neely received a visit from E. K. Sargison of the Seattle Star. Old-timers will be glad to see him.

Jim Kennard came back from a vacation. Jim's still going strong.

Word has been received from little Frank Cereghino of H. L. Beck chapel, "up the river," that he is getting a kick out of the vacation. He is doing some "kicking" all right—he passed the word that upon diving into the water after a swell looking blonde he missed her within a hair-space. Again he says the water is K. O., but can't catch any fish. Now the question is—just what is he "diving" or "fishing" for.

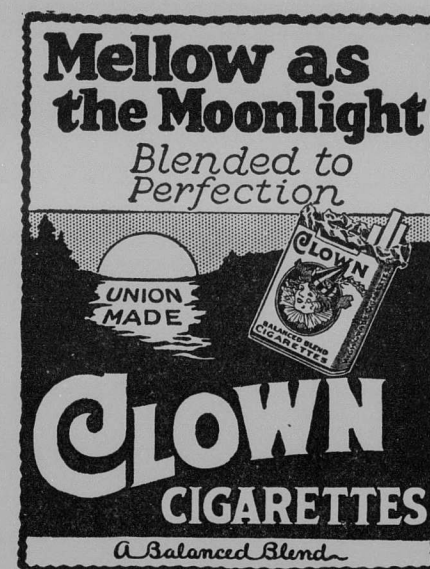
**Examiner Chapel Notes—By "Cy" L. Stright.**

"Genial Gene" Walters and family recently returned from a vacation spent at Boulder Creek. Gene had to come home to get a rest. Said the weather was too hot for him there, and besides he couldn't tune in his radio on the Coast League ball games and report had it the Seals were in a winning streak.

"Irish" George Brady left Wednesday on the

Yale for San Diego to take in the rowing regatta there. "Irish" is a staunch booster for the South End boys and had to be on hand to "put in his oar" in case there were any arguments. Before returning home he will look 'em over in Los Angeles and Hollywood.

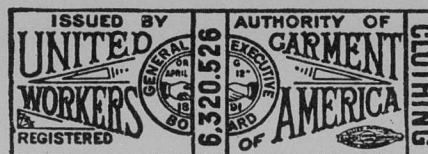
"Bill" Latta, hustling chairman, "shot" a flock of deer the past week, but couldn't catch up with them. "Bill" says, like the Indian, "Uh, deer, him run too fast!" Nevertheless he maintains there



## Attention--Organized Labor

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Shirts, Overalls and  
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clothing.



The only label that is  
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American Federation  
of Labor and all its  
Affiliated Bodies.

Co-op Brands—Dreadnaught Brands are on the "We Don't Patronize List," United Garment Workers of America.

RE-ELECT

MRS. JULIUS KAHN

(FLORENCE P. KAHN)

FOR

CONGRESS

Fourth District

INCUMBENT

Primary Election

Tuesday, August 31st, 1926

are deer if one could only find them. A lot of us missed our promised venison.

Miss Anna E. Hammond, charming little story teller on No. 2, has taken a few days off and has the equally charming, though not a story teller, Miss Josephine Caminata, taking care of her interests meanwhile. Miss Hammond is greatly missed by the story lovers.

"Bouncing" Jimmy Hanscom visited the "ole home" over the last week-end. Jimmy must take a look at the place every so often to see that things are going as they should. Modesto isn't the town it was years ago, says Jimmy. And he adds the weather was all he expected.

Eddie "Doc" Schmieder is acquiring a thick coating of tan on the Russian River. "Doc" and family are located at Rio Nido and having a great time. The river is a "tough" place to be with the

weather around the 90-degree mark, and moonlight nights are conducive to peace and quiet, to say nothing of one's social activities. T. J. Mulligan is working while Eddie soaks up the sunshine, mountain air and river water.

L. Kirkeby had about all the hot weather he could stand around here so he hied himself to San Luis Obispo to cool off, such as it is. "Kirk" makes the coast trip fairly regularly and combines pleasure and duty, for the "home folks" are located down that way and are mighty glad to have the "big boy" drop in on them.

"Maxie" Reinfeld has left for his annual vacation jaunt. E. W. Pilcher, late of Detroit and Points East, is strutting his stuff while Max struts his, though in different localities. Max usually takes in some of the more inaccessible places like Lake Tahoe or Catalina Island.

Earle Taylor Rush has asked that he be not left out of the notes any longer. He hasn't done anything to get mention and probably won't, but nevertheless when one wants publicity it is our duty to satisfy that craving if possible. "Overcoat Jack" is quite a character, if anyone should happen to ask you, and he deals out rubber-pointed pencils and other cute little knick-knacks with a lavish hand.

"Bud" Shipaugh had another little windfall last week. Seems Bud just can't keep his name off the winning lists. More power to him, but we'd like to know how he does it.

Rumor has it that "Bill" Cody is staying in Hollywood to take the place of a prominent screen sheik, recently passed on, and that "Doug" White will look after the heavy work while Cody poses with the beauties of filmland.

## These Judges Merit CONFIDENCE!

To the Citizens of San Francisco:

THIS IS THE SECOND MESSAGE FROM THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO. IT IS DESIGNED TO IMPRESS UPON THE PUBLIC THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SELECTION OF A JUDICIARY OF ABILITY AND INTEGRITY AT THE ELECTION ON AUGUST 31ST.

There is apprehension in the minds of many citizens that the importance of selecting a worthy judiciary may be lost sight of in the multiplicity of other candidacies and the public discussion of campaign issues. For this reason the recommendations of the Bar Association with respect to the qualifications of judicial aspirants are respectfully submitted for the thoughtful consideration of San Franciscans.

In advocating the election of these candidates the Bar Association is presenting for your consideration the judgment of a body of men and women daily appearing in the various courts and qualified by knowledge and experience to advise concerning the capacities and attainments of the candidates for judicial office seeking your suffrage at the coming election.

Emphasis cannot be placed too strongly on the importance of the selection of a judiciary of proven ability; judges with a knowledge of the law and possessing the courage and integrity to enforce it.

In the judgment of the Bar Association the ticket herewith presented meets these exacting requirements and comprises a group of jurists meriting the fullest confidence of the public.

This is the ticket:

### Judicial Ticket of the Bar Association of San Francisco

#### FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

|                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| James G. Conlan.....      | (Justice of the Peace) |
| Daniel C. Deasy.....      | (Incumbent)            |
| Frank H. Dunne.....       | (Incumbent)            |
| T. I. Fitzpatrick.....    | (Incumbent)            |
| Walter Perry Johnson..... | (Incumbent)            |
| Harold Louderback.....    | (Incumbent)            |
| E. P. Shortall.....       | (Incumbent)            |
| J. J. Van Nostrand.....   | (Incumbent)            |

#### FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| A. T. Barnett.....         | (Incumbent) |
| Frank T. Deasy.....        | (Incumbent) |
| Frank W. Dunn.....         | (Incumbent) |
| Thomas F. Prendergast..... | (Incumbent) |

CUT THIS TICKET OUT; MARK YOUR SAMPLE BALLOT FROM IT, OR TAKE IT WITH YOU TO THE POLLS AUGUST 31ST.

## San Francisco Bar Association

### CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

ALBERT A. ROSENSHINE, Chairman  
WARREN OLNEY, JR.  
C. J. GOODELL  
WALTER A. BRANN  
WILLIAM T. HUBBARD  
JOHN O'GARA  
WILLIAM M. SIMMONS

STERLING CARR  
LOUIS FERRARI  
EUSTACE CULLINAN  
PAUL F. FRATESSA  
BERT SCHLESINGER  
TADINI BACIGALUPI  
A. P. DESSOULAVY

PERCY V. LONG

## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 20, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—From Steam Fitters' Union, regarding representation in the Council. From the Brotherhood Bank of San Francisco, requesting that said bank be made the depository for the Council. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the Retail Clerks' Union, stating that the following firms are unfair to their union: Stanley's Men Clothes Shop, Meussdoffer's Hat Store and Cherry's, 22nd and Mission streets. From the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, requesting the Council to be one of its leaders in this great enterprise. From Shoe Clerks' No. 410, stating that Steinberg's Shoe Store, Geary and Fillmore streets, is unfair to their union. From Boss, the Tailor, relative to a 10 per cent discount from the actual selling price to men with a union card. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing receipt for \$25.00 donated to the British miners.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting assistance in straightening out the Sequoia Market, 2527 Mission street. Wage scale and agreement of Butchers' Union No. 508.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Street Carmen's Union No. 518, stating it will participate in the Labor Day celebration in Oakland.

**Resolutions**—Were introduced by Delegate Vandeur, requesting the Council to instruct its Law and Legislative Committee to investigate the Railroad Brotherhood Bank, and if they find it favorable to labor and financially sound, that we appeal to all unions to make said bank its depository for its funds. On motion the resolutions were referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of controversy between the Building Trades Council and the firm of Hale Bros., the same was laid over, no committee appearing. Committee recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Sausage Makers' Union No. 203, subject to the approval of the California State Federation of Butchers. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Butchers' No. 115—Chinese have opened a shop at 24th and Valencia streets, and requested the delegates not to patronize it. Cigar Makers—Will parade on Labor Day. Waiters—Have put house card in 37 new restaurants. Barbers—Will parade on Labor Day.

**Promotional League**—Will have a float in the Labor Day parade.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Relative to the matter of bus franchise, your committee recommends that the Council favor the granting of this franchise upon the conditions herein outlined, with further understanding that the Board of Supervisors will investigate the necessity of such bus transportation. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; amendment—That the Council neither approve nor disapprove the application for a franchise and to refer the whole subject matter back to the Public Utilities Committee; amendment to amendment—That the Council reaffirm its former position in opposing the granting of an exclusive franchise and that the Council request the city authorities to engage three competent engineers for the purpose of making an investigation of municipal transportation by busses. The amendment to the amendment was lost, 40 in favor, 53 against. The motion as amended by delegate Murphy was carried.

**Election of Delegates to State Federation of**

**Labor**—Delegates Blanchard and Noriega having received the highest number of votes the chair declared them duly elected to represent this Council.

Receipts—\$374.00. Expenses—\$179.56.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

#### Minutes of Meeting Held in the San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, August 21, 1926.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman J. B. Gallagher.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The program and formation of the Oakland Labor Day parade, including the general information in regard to arrangements made, assembly points of the six divisions, and the places in the line of march, was read and approved.

Secretary reported that this information has been mailed to all the San Francisco unions, and also to the San Francisco press.

The following additional organizations in San Francisco are on record as taking part in the parade and were assigned their places in the parade formation as follows:

Cigarmakers—Assigned to the first division.

Barbers' No. 148—Assigned to the first division.

Federal Employees' No. 1—Assigned to the first division.

Bottlers' No. 293—Assigned to the first division.

Trade Union Promotional League—Assigned to the second division; float.

Elevator Constructors' No. 8—Assigned to the third division.

Casket Workers, with float—Assigned to the third division.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics' No. 1305 will hold a special meeting to perfect their arrangements. Delegate Cook of the Carpenters reported that 8000 letters giving detailed information will be sent to individual members of the Carpenters, in order to call out as many as possible.

Secretary William Spooner and Bro. Clarke of

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

## BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes  
for Men

Martha Washington  
Shoes for Women



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AUTOMOBILE PAINTING  
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CURES YOUR

COFFEE

TROUBLES

38c--40c--45c--50c

2 Stores: Granada Market, Market St. bet. 3d & 4th  
Factory: Mission St. bet. 7th & 8th

Now at 1261 Market St., Nr. Hotel Whitcomb

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HARDWARE & TOOL CO.

THE TOOL STORE

TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES

HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

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Near Eighth Street

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

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LIGHT MANUFACTURING

AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN

BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

Alameda Central Labor Council, gave further details about the arrangements made:

Music and the display of the American Flag are the two features to be emphasized in the Labor Day parade, as a demonstration of labor's spirit of true Americanism and its confidence of victory in the contest with the "American Plan," which labor never conceded is or can be representative of Americanism in industry.

Signs will be posted both by the Ferry Building in San Francisco and at the division points of assembly along Broadway in Oakland, giving information to the participants in the parade, where each organization falls into line. Ten policemen have also been assigned to the duty of furnishing the information required to all visitors to Oakland on Labor Day.

The siren goes off promptly at 11 a. m. and is the signal for the starting of the parade.

Chief Justice Waite of the California Supreme Court is to be the orator of the day, and among the judges of the parade are to be, among others, prominent men like Congressman Carter, Dr. John Slavich, and Mr. Hyer.

Tickets for the picnic at Idora Park will be distributed free to all visitors, and can be had from each organization through their officers.

A sufficient quantity of such tickets have been brought over and divided between the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, from which the organizations will be able to secure their tickets.

As to transportation, the Key Route has made special arrangements to handle the crowds, and will sell tickets in bulk three days ahead of the celebration, and will have 25 extra ticket sellers at the Ferry on the day of the parade. Two of the largest boats will leave the Ferry Building at 9 a. m. There will be signs on the building to give the participants full information how to reach their destination.

The literary exercises in the evening will close promptly at 10 p. m., when the ball commences.

The marshals and aides of the various divisions are being appointed, and announcement was made that the following are to be in charge of the parade:

Grand marshal—Martin McGowan.

Aides—For Oakland: J. Earl Cook, Wm. Tyrrel, Charles Pugh, George V. Manning, Wm. A. Spooner, Donald Witt. For San Francisco: Wm. P. Stanton, John A. O'Connell, A. T. Wynn, J. B. Gallagher, Thomas Doyle, H. P. Brigaerts.

On motion, Delegate Joseph Tuite was given the task of distributing the tickets for the Idora Park as between the Labor Council and the Building Trades, one-half being allotted to each Council.

On motion, the Joint Committee then adjourned at 9 p. m. to meet again two weeks from date, or Saturday evening, September 4, 1926, at 8:15 in the Labor Temple.

Faternally submitted,  
A. G. GILSON, Assistant Secretary.

#### BENEFITS TOTAL MILLIONS.

In 1925 the standard national and international trade unions of this country paid \$20,516,312.93 in benefits. This total has been compiled by the American Federation of Labor and is now published. Death benefits lead with a total of \$11,020,652.55. Old age pensions is next, with \$2,823,145.45. Unemployment benefits were \$1,658,327.05, and sick benefits \$1,842,292.48. Other benefits total \$2,220,932.05. These were for disability, tuberculosis, death of wives and various educational activities. This compilation indicates the far-reaching activities of trade unionism and is an answer to those who ignore organized labor's social worth, its cultural value and its power to successively protest against injustice.

#### GREEN ON LABOR DAY.

President William Green believes Labor Day ought to be observed as Labor's Day, and not just like any other holiday. He believes this day should be particularly a day for labor, that celebrations should have outstanding labor characteristics.

What President Green believes is that Labor Day is something greater and deeper and more sincere than a mere merry-making time. It is more serious than a roller-coaster day.

Says President Green:

"Do the men and women of labor intend that Labor Day be observed as a mere holiday or used for personal convenience, or have they considered or are they considering how best they may make it enthusiastically demonstrative of labor's unity, labor's solidarity, labor's hopes, aims, purposes, achievements?"

"Labor Day belongs to the working people of America. It is for the men and women of labor to demonstrate year after year its value and significance. Those outside the labor movement are prone to a considerable degree to test its strength and virility by the way in which Labor Day is observed. Labor Day was made a national institution by the workers who preceded you. You owe it to them and to the future to do your part in perpetuating this by appropriate celebration.

"The first Monday of September of each year the factory whistles are silent, the mining shafts are closed down, the blacksmith's anvil is cold, the machinist's lathe is quiet—labor takes a holiday. And not only organized labor but all labor, for the beneficent laws the enactment of which is secured through the efforts of organized labor, affect alike the organized and the unorganized; those who stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellows and those who travel their own road careless of whether it parallels the pathway of their fellow workers.

"Some of the labor organizations have abandoned regular labor demonstrations, parades, meetings, addresses, in the belief that such expenditure of time, effort and money is wasteful. This is a serious mistake. Men and women marching shoulder to shoulder typify impressively the purposes and unity of the labor movement. Such parades are an educational avenue by which public thought and opinion may be more forcefully directed to the consideration of the aspirations, hopes and principles of the labor movement.

"It must not be forgotten that no human movement remains stationary. The labor movement must either go forward, or it must lag backward. The spirit of fellowship is the life of the labor movement. All life must be nourished, or it dies. The yearly gathering on Labor Day, the contact of worker with worker, the enthusiasm of all working together in a demonstration of the power and might of labor as a civic as well as an economic force, stimulates fellowship, brotherhood, good-will; renews inspiration; gives a deeper insight into the meaning and scope of the labor movement.

"It is my earnest hope that in every city, town

and hamlet in our broad land, Labor Day, 1926, will be an epoch-making day, one long to be remembered."

Phone Hemlock 599

#### The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.  
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Market and Haight Streets  
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—with a smart new Lundstrom or Stetson felt.  
If you want a becoming hat, be coming to

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#### HAT COMPANY

72 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 2640 Mission St.  
720 Market St. 26 Third St. 3242 Mission St.  
1120 Market St. 167 Powell St.

1435 Broadway, Oakland  
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles

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We Give and Redeem American Trading  
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The Trust Fund Savings Account extends your control over your savings beyond the span of your life. There are no fees or charges. Ask for a copy of our booklet "Protection That Endures Beyond Life."

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783 Market Street, near Fourth  
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#### DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

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**M. Friedman & Co.**

259-273 POST ST., NEAR STOCKTON.  
FAMOUS FOR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Everything for  
your home—  
Your word's good  
for all the credit  
you want.

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## Shoes for Men

Are worn by millions of men—all over the world!  
This world-wide popularity is due entirely to the  
fact, that every man who wears them gets *more, a*  
*lot more* in style and quality than he pays for—  
Douglas Fall Styles are in—Big showing at \$6

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MISSION STORE  
OPEN  
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EVENINGS  
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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Edward H. Misner of the machinists, Mrs. Annie Kelly of the garment workers, Dorothy Dunn of the waitresses, Charles Groger of the teamsters.

Butchers' Union No. 508 has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement which has received the endorsement of the Labor Council and is now to be taken up by the California State Federation of Butchers, after which negotiations will be opened with employers looking to putting it into force.

Delegates Blanchard and Noriega were elected last Friday night to represent the Labor Council at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in Oakland commencing on Monday, September 20th.

The Labor Day committee will hold its next and final meeting September 4th in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets.

The offices of business agent and financial secretary will be combined, it was decided at an elec-

tion held Friday by Sheet Metal Workers' Union. A special election will be held August 27th to choose a candidate for the dual office.

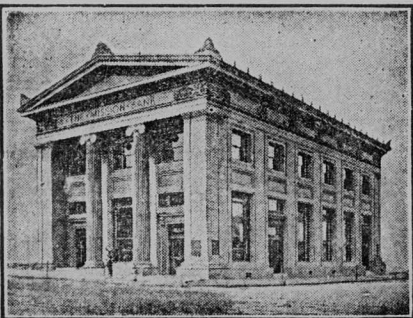
Funeral services were held Monday for Edward H. Misner, former business agent of Machinists' Union No. 68. Misner was an active member of Machinists' Union for over a quarter of a century.

Cigarmakers' Union has voted to join the rank and file of organized labor in the Oakland Labor Day celebration, September 6th. Every member union of the Building Trades Council will participate, reports Secretary Thomas Doyle.

The Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers placed house cards in 37 shops last week, reports Secretary Jack Weinberger. The organization is consistently gaining both in membership and in affiliations. Over 400 eating establishments now display the union house card.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

The First Bank in the  
Mission District



THE MISSION BANK

### SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

**THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day**  
**THE RESULT—Security—No Worry**

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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### SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH.\*

By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

#### 10.—THE RULES OF THE SUN BATH.

Though heliotherapy is as old as mankind its scientific application is almost as new as the century in which we live. Helio-prevention, if I may use a new word, is still more recent. Much of the success and popularity of sun baths will depend upon the enthusiasm with which small groups of parents welcome them for their children. All well children, whether strong or delicate, will benefit from sun baths properly regulated. If a child is not well, sun baths should be undertaken only under the direction of a physician, but in many instances better health will be coincident with the beginning of sun baths. Over-enthusiasm in the use of sunlight must be avoided. Benefit is received even during the slow preparatory period when the skin is beginning to pigment. Harm may be done by too much haste. The rules of the game are as follows:

First—To progress slowly, but regularly, starting with a few minutes and working up to two or three hours.

Second—To watch for pigmentation of the skin, avoiding sunburn, and to increase the length of sun bath accordingly.

Third—To expose the arms and legs first and the body afterwards.

Fourth—To use the morning sunlight of spring, summer, and fall, and all the available sunlight of winter. In summer the head should be protected from the heat in the middle of the day.

If these general rules are followed, sun baths may be given to children of any age.

#### INJUNCTION JUDGE CHECKED.

The West Virginia State Supreme Court has called a halt on the injunction craze that County Circuit Judge Lazelle has started through Monongalia County. The high court orders him to either suspend judgment on five mine workers he jailed for alleged violation of one of his injunctions or show cause if he fails to obey that order.

The complaining coal company is the successor of another company that broke an agreement with the union. There is no change in the officers or stockholders of the two companies, and the transfer was intended to excuse the broken contract.

Many unorganized miners in northern West Virginia have suspended work and joined with the union to establish living conditions. Mass meetings are prohibited in sections where the industrial czars are in control. In McIntyre several unionists were arrested when they held a mass meeting on their own property. Van A. Bittner, international representative of the United Mine Workers, has asked Governor Gore to act in this denial of free assemblage.

"Governor Gore has at all times promised he would not allow a repetition of gunmen in Logan and Harrison Counties, and we are confident he will live up to his promises," said Mr. Bittner.

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